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FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL

AT

W O R C E S T E R .

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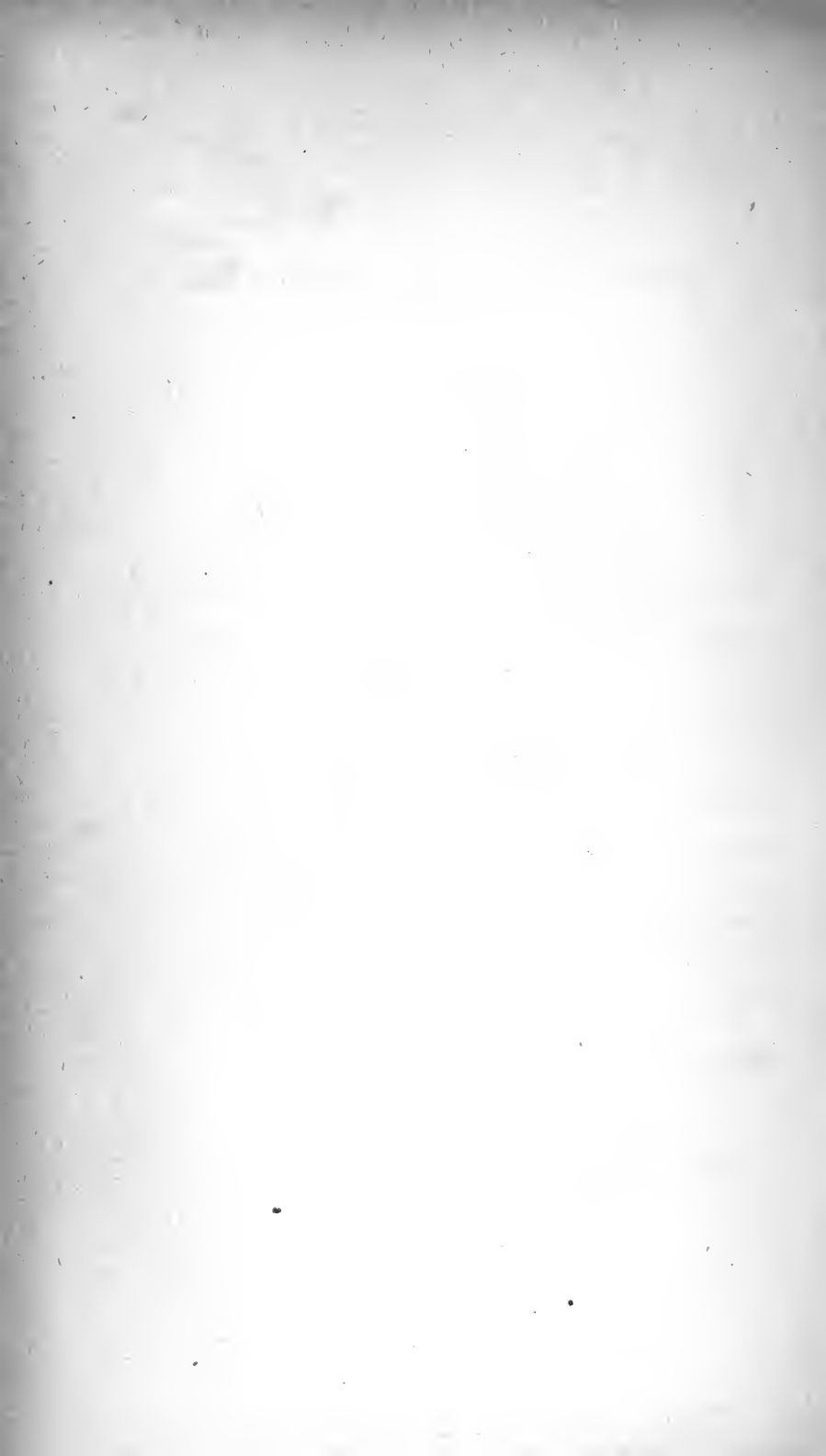
OCTOBER, 1873.

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1874.



## OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL.

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### TRUSTEES.

ROBERT W. HOOPER, M. D.,	. . . . .	<i>Boston.</i>
GEN. WILLIAM S. LINCOLN,	. . . . .	<i>Worcester.</i>
HON. HENRY CHAPIN,	. . . . .	<i>Worcester.</i>
COL. JOHN D. WASHBURN,	. . . . .	<i>Worcester.</i>
JAMES B. THAYER, Esq.,	. . . . .	<i>Milton.</i>

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### RESIDENT OFFICERS.

<i>Superintendent,</i>	. . . . .	BARNARD D. EASTMAN, M. D.
<i>Assistant Superintendent,</i>	. . . . .	JOHN G. PARK, M. D.
<i>Assistant Physician,</i>	. . . . .	MARY H. STINSON, M. D.
<i>Assistant Physician,</i>	. . . . .	H. M. QUINBY, M. D.
<i>Matron,</i>	. . . . .	ELIZA A. TAYLOR.
<i>Steward,</i>	. . . . .	SOLON WILDER.

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### TREASURER.

JOHN D. WASHBURN,	. . . . .	<i>Worcester.</i>
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# Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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## TRUSTEES' REPORT.

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*To His Excellency the Governor, and the Honorable Council.*

The Trustees of the Worcester Lunatic Hospital offer their Forty-First Annual Report.

Among their other duties, the first consideration of the Trustees has been the interest of the hospital, and the persons committed to their charge.

The number of patients has been unusually large, and the character of many of the cases has been pronounced by the Superintendent as turbulent; but this may be partially owing to the exposed situation of the hospital to the noise of a busy and populous city, which immediately surrounds it.

There has been a more than usual amount of sickness during the year among the patients. In June small-pox appeared in one of the wards, the source of infection being entirely unknown. By immediately removing those attacked to a vacant cottage on the new farm, the number of cases was limited to three, with no fatal result, and no panic was caused either in the house or in the neighborhood. In August and September a number of cases of dysentery occurred, and several who were attacked died. In only one case, however, could the fatal result be attributed to dysentery alone.

A case occurred about one year ago, which we mention, as some reflections have been cast on the administration of the hospital for allowing too much freedom to a person committed

to their charge: a man was sent from the jail of a western county as insane, who, previous to his insanity, had committed homicide. His insanity was not considered by the physician, while here, as of a homicidal character, and he was treated like other patients, with a view to his recovery, being allowed out-of-door exercise, at first with an attendant, and afterwards without restraint. On his recovery he was tried and convicted for the act committed previous to his insanity. As he was not considered homicidal while under treatment, and the jury and court convicted him and sentenced him for an act committed while sane, there was no impropriety in allowing him, while convalescent, the freedom of any patient whose insanity was not considered homicidal or dangerous to the community.

Our most painful duty is in listening to the complaints of patients, well known to be insane, who look upon their committal and detention as an act of injustice, and incessantly, in speech and writing, demand release, under threat of the penalty of the law in this world, and judgment in the next, upon those who have them in charge. This constant fretting tends to retard their recovery, and the only remedy, in some cases, is to transfer them to another hospital.

There is a popular delusion that persons are sometimes sent to a hospital with the connivance of those in charge of it. Parents are supposed to be sent by their children to anticipate or preserve their inheritance from waste; husbands and wives to pursue or conceal a domestic wrong, or end an incurable infelicity. This has long been the theme of low comedy, and of sensational novels; of late it has been the subject of popular lectures, and a well-turned epithet of censure of those in charge of the insane is sure to give delight to the audience, and bring down the applause of the house.

The hospital receives only those entrusted to its care, in accordance with a provision of law, and when the cause for detention ceases, discharges them, it is feared, sometimes, prematurely. It was once remarked by the late Dr. Luther Bell, that persons, who, after discharge, indulged in vituperation of those who had the care of them when ill, showed evidence of an imperfect recovery.

Some changes have been made in the administration of the hospital during the year. The former Steward and Treas-

urer resigned his office, a new Steward has been appointed, and one of our Board of Trustees has consented to take temporarily the office of Treasurer, to the great benefit of the hospital.

He reports the finances in good condition, and when the amounts due are collected, we shall be in a condition to make purchases of supplies on more favorable terms, by paying at once, than by a system of credit.

The work on the new hospital is going on, the grading and part of the foundation proceeding at the same time.

Sales of land have been made to the amount of nearly sixty thousand dollars, all of which is paid over to the treasurer of the Commonwealth, who acts as treasurer of the new hospital, and every expenditure has the sanction of the governor and council.

The present financial condition of the country is not favorable to the sales of land, but the improvements going on in the vicinity of the hospital, will probably increase the value of the land which remains to be sold.

In consideration that the hospital has now, and has had for years, more patients than the present law permits us to provide for in the new building, it is desirable that the legislature should so modify the law of 1870, that authority may be given to the Trustees to carry out the plans as designed, while they can be made with more advantage in the arrangement of the hospital, and economy in its construction.

R. W. HOOPER.

WM. S. LINCOLN.

HENRY CHAPIN.

JOHN D. WASHBURN.

JAMES B. THAYER.

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

*To the Trustees of the Worcester Lunatic Hospital.*

GENTLEMEN :—I herewith submit my Annual Report on the finances of the Worcester Lunatic Hospital, for the year ending September 30, 1873.

### RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand, September 30, 1872,	\$8,031 66
received of the Commonwealth for support of patients,	9,610 05
received of cities and towns for support of patients,	49,044 33
received of individuals for support of patients,	47,988 98
received for interest and sale of produce, etc.,	1,742 06
	\$116,417 08

The expenditures for the year have been as follows :—

### *Provisions:*

Flour, 573 barrels, at \$11.57 $\frac{1}{10}$ per barrel,	\$5,970 12
Meat of all kinds,	9,488 77
Meal for cooking,	541 01
Beans, potatoes and other vegetables,	1,355 50
Fish,	980 53
Sugar,	2,870 29
Molasses and syrup,	689 82
	\$21,896 04
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$21,896 04	
Tea, . . . . .	1,208 93	
Coffee and chocolate, . . . . .	969 97	
Rice and crackers, . . . . .	651 58	
Butter, . . . . .	6,368 95	
Vinegar and pickles, . . . . .	114 10	
Cheese, . . . . .	39 53	
Fresh fruits, . . . . .	60 64	
Eggs, salt and other groceries, . . . . .	2,391 69	
Total for provisions, . . . . .	<hr/>	\$33,701 43
Salaries and wages, . . . . .	32,662 09	
Extra labor, . . . . .	53 25	
Provender and bedding for stock, . . . . .	870 99	
Furniture, crockery, bedding, etc., . . . . .	7,629 65	
Light, . . . . .	2,154 02	
Soap, . . . . .	564 08	
Medical supplies, . . . . .	958 44	
Live stock, . . . . .	800 00	
Carriages, harness, blacksmithing, etc., . . . . .	918 10	
Improvements and repairs, . . . . .	4,256 16	
Books, stationery and printing, . . . . .	620 79	
Fuel, . . . . .	6,257 41	
Freight and express, . . . . .	356 19	
Ice, . . . . .	481 15	
Trustees' expenses, . . . . .	219 60	
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	2,693 48	
Total current expenses, . . . . .	<hr/>	\$95,196 83
Clothing and materials, . . . . .	5,080 77	
Undertakers' charges, . . . . .	700 80	
Furnished to private patients on account, . . . . .	544 59	
Land, insurance, interest, surveys, etc., . . . . .	3,415 96	
Total expenditures, . . . . .	<hr/>	\$104,938 95
Cash on hand, September 30, 1873, . . . . .	11,478 13	
	<hr/>	\$116,417 08

## RESOURCES.

Cash on hand, . . . . .	\$11,478 13
Due from the Commonwealth, . . . . .	2,639 50
from cities and towns, . . . . .	12,016 79
from individuals, . . . . .	11,498 23
	<hr/>
	\$37,632 65

## LIABILITIES.

Due for supplies and expenses, . . . . .	\$12,721 53
salaries and wages, . . . . .	8,428 82
	<hr/>
	21,150 35
	<hr/>
	\$16,482 30
Invested funds, market value, . . . . .	4,428 53
	<hr/>
Total surplus, . . . . .	\$20,910 83

JOHN D. WASHBURN, *Treasurer.*

WORCESTER LUNATIC HOSPITAL, }  
 October 1, 1873. }

## NEW HOSPITAL ACCOUNT.

The total amount expended on account of the new hospital at the close of the calendar year 1872, as shown by statement of the treasurer of the Commonwealth, who is, by law, charged with receiving and disbursing all moneys on that account :—

Payments in 1870, . . . . .	\$100,000 00
in 1871, . . . . .	29,912 17
in 1872, . . . . .	8,490 84
	<hr/>
<i>Amount carried forward,</i> . . . . .	\$138,403 01

*Amount brought forward,* . . . \$138,403 01

There has since been expended :—

1873.		Bills Approved.	
February.		Voucher No. 1—Weston & Rand, architects, . . .	\$1,500 00
July	2.	Voucher No. 2—E. B. Walker, grading and foundations, . . .	1,441 80
July	31.	Voucher No. 3—B. D. Eastman, sundries, . .	125 62
July	31.	Voucher No. 4—But- trick & Wheeler, engi- neers' services, . . .	415 00
July	31.	Voucher No. 5—E. B. Walker, grading and foundations, . . .	2,720 70
July	31.	Voucher No. 6—Weston & Rand, sundries, . .	98 00
Aug.	28.	Voucher No. 7—E. B. Walker, grading and foundations, . . .	2,189 72
			<hr/> 8,490 84
Total to September 30, 1873, . . .			<hr/> \$146,893 85

The amount realized for sales of land to September 30, 1873, and interest thereon, as by statement of treasurer of the Commonwealth, is \$58,489.37.

A note of twenty-five hundred dollars (\$2,500), given by the Trustees to Sarah Phillips for land purchased of John Bartlett, is outstanding, owing to a temporary legal disability on the part of the holder to receive the payment.

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

*To the Board of Trustees of the Worcester Lunatic Hospital.*

GENTLEMEN:—The Forty-First Annual Report of the operations and condition of the hospital is herewith respectfully submitted.

The principal numerical statistics of the year are grouped in the following tables, to which, with the brief accompanying remarks, I invite your attention.

TABLE NO. 1.—*Showing the general results during the year.*

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Patients in the hospital, Oct. 1, 1872, . . .	197	242	439
Admitted during the year, . . . . .	209	198	407
Whole number under treatment, . . . . .	406	440	846
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	49	49	98
improved, . . . . .	72	76	148
not improved, . . . . .	41	21	62
Died, . . . . .	36	33	69
Whole number discharged, . . . . .	198	179	377
Remaining, September 30, 1873, . . . . .	208	261	469
Largest number present, Aug. 10, 1873, . . .	219	262	481
Smallest number present, Nov. 8, 1872, . . .	189	229	418
Average number present during the year, . .	208.21	245.17	453.38

The number of patients in the house at the beginning of the year was greater than at the beginning of any previous



year, except the two years immediately preceding the opening of the Taunton Lunatic Hospital.

The number of admissions is greater than those of any previous years, except those of 1871 and 1872.

Two patients, originally admitted by private bond, were discharged on the records of the hospital, to be committed by the judge of probate, in order that their expenses could be charged to the towns legally liable for their support, their own funds having been exhausted.

The actual number of patients received at the hospital was, therefore, 405. Inasmuch, however, as ten of the persons were admitted each twice, and two were admitted each thrice, during the year the number of *persons* admitted was 379.

No patient has been admitted who was not a resident of the State, although many applications for such admissions have been received.

The number discharged as recovered constitutes a smaller per cent. of the whole number discharged than has been exhibited in former years. All thus classed were believed to have reached their normal condition, which must, of course, be the standard for comparison.

Several were cases of dipsomania, in which recovery is considered to mean nothing more than recovery from the immediate effects of debauch. Indeed, it has not been the policy of the institution to retain this class of cases in the forlorn hope of working permanent reformation.

Among those classed as improved are several who appeared to be nearly well when discharged, and whose recovery was afterwards completed.

The number of deaths is numerically larger than in any previous year, but is not so large a per cent. upon the average number of inmates as had been previously reached.

The number of patients remaining at the close of the present year is greater than remained at the close of any previous year in the history of the hospital, except the two years next preceding the opening of the Taunton Hospital.

It has been with considerable difficulty that the number of inmates has been prevented from reaching a higher figure. The General Agent of the Board of State Charities has relieved us by the removal from time to time of such State patients as

it was proper to transfer to other institutions or to the places legally liable for their support. The discharge of such chronic, quiet town patients as could be suitably provided for by the towns wherein they had settlements has also afforded some relief, and the friends of a number of patients whose condition warranted it have been allowed and encouraged to remove them to their homes.

In consequence of the removal of so many quiet patients, and the admission of so large a number of cases of a very demonstrative type the population of the hospital during the year has, on the whole, been of a turbulent and noisy character, and this has added to the cares and anxieties of the officers and employés.

In a large number of the cases admitted, there coexisted with the insanity serious complications. Some of the more prominent ones are noted in the following table :—

TABLE NO. 2.—*Showing the complications in the cases admitted during the year.*

Epileptic, . . . . .	17
Epileptic and homicidal, . . . . .	6
Epileptic, homicidal and suicidal, . . . . .	1
Epileptic and paralytic, . . . . .	1
Paralytic, . . . . .	7
Paralytic and homicidal, . . . . .	3
Suicidal, . . . . .	64
Homicidal, . . . . .	30
Suicidal and paralytic, . . . . .	1
Suicidal and homicidal, . . . . .	6
Total number of cases epileptic, . . . . .	25
Total number of cases paralytic, . . . . .	12
Total number of cases suicidal, . . . . .	72
Total number of cases homicidal, . . . . .	46

TABLE NO. 3.—*Showing the relations of the patients admitted to institutions of this kind.*

	Males.	Females.
Never before in any hospital, . . . . .	143	149
Former inmates of this hospital, . . . . .	40	34
of other hospitals in this State, . . . . .	11	6
of hospitals in other States, . . . . .	7	2
of this hospital and of other hospitals in this State, . . . . .	3	5
of this hospital and of hospitals in other States, . . . . .	1	—
of other hospitals in this State and hospitals in other States, . . . . .	—	1
of this hospital, of other hospitals in this State, and of hospitals in other States, . . . . .	4	—
of hospitals of other countries, . . . . .	—	1
Totals, . . . . .	209	198

TABLE NO. 4.—*Showing the sources from which the patients admitted were directly drawn.*

	Males.	Females.
From the general population, . . . . .	193	190
Taunton Lunatic Hospital, . . . . .	3	1
McLean Asylum for Insane, . . . . .	4	2
House of Correction, . . . . .	7	4
State Prison, . . . . .	1	—
Readmitted without discharge from hospital, . . . . .	1	1
Totals, . . . . .	209	198

The number of State patients remaining at the close of the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1866, was 129, since which there has been a yearly reduction until but 25 remained Sept. 30, 1872. During the past year, however, there has been an increase in the number of this class of patients.

The following table gives the classification in reference to the support of the number remaining :—

TABLE NO. 5.

State patients, . . . . .	48
Town patients, . . . . .	244
Private patients, . . . . .	177
Totals, . . . . .	469

TABLE NO. 6.—*Showing the Causes of Insanity as well as could be ascertained, in the number of cases admitted during the year 1873.*

CAUSES.	NUMBER OF CASES.		NUMBER PREDISPOSED.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Hereditary, . . . . .	21	34	21	34
Periodical, . . . . .	18	11	18	11
Paralysis, . . . . .	3	1	1	—
Epilepsy, . . . . .	8	2	1	—
Neurasthenia, . . . . .	—	6	—	—
Fever, . . . . .	4	1	—	—
Uterine disease, . . . . .	—	8	—	2
Puerperal, . . . . .	—	10	—	2
Excessive lactation, . . . . .	—	1	—	—
Turn of life, . . . . .	—	8	—	2
Masturbation, . . . . .	14	2	5	—

TABLE No. 6—Concluded.

CAUSES.	NUMBER OF CASES.		NUMBER PREDISPOSED.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Intemperance, . . . . .	38	6	6	—
Use of tobacco, . . . . .	1	—	1	—
Domestic trouble, . . . . .	3	19	1	5
Disappointed affection, . . . . .	3	—	—	—
Pecuniary trouble, . . . . .	3	—	—	—
Spiritualism, . . . . .	—	2	—	—
Religious excitement, . . . . .	4	11	—	2
Fright, . . . . .	1	1	—	—
Injury to head, . . . . .	1	1	—	—
Incidental injuries, . . . . .	5	1	1	1
Disease of brain, . . . . .	3	2	3	1
Old age, . . . . .	1	3	—	—
Opium eating, . . . . .	—	1	—	1
Excessive venery, . . . . .	1	—	—	—
Sunstroke, . . . . .	5	—	1	—
Ill health, . . . . .	11	5	4	3
Overwork, . . . . .	4	6	2	3
Hard study, . . . . .	2	—	—	—
Mental excitement, . . . . .	3	3	—	—
Lead poisoning, . . . . .	1	—	1	—
Debility, . . . . .	—	3	—	2
Homesickness, . . . . .	—	2	—	—
Unascertained, . . . . .	50	48	—	—
Not insane, . . . . .	1	—	—	—
Totals, . . . . .	209	198	66	69

The foregoing table gives the alleged causes of insanity in the cases admitted.

Tables of this character are very unsatisfactory. The friends of patients from whom the statement of causes usually comes, sometimes purposely practice deception and often display great ignorance by assigning as a cause, some comparatively trivial circumstance attendant upon the beginning of insanity or some symptom of the already fixed malady.

It is often very difficult, even impossible, to assign *the cause* of mental derangement. Insanity is often the result of a concatenation of causes. A child inherits a nervous organization prone to departure from the normal state. Judicious training and cultivation might develop a strong mind and a well balanced character. Subjected, however, from his earliest infancy to injudicious training and unfavorable surroundings; never learning, either from precept or example the paramount importance of self-control, he reaches manhood with his physical, mental and moral powers in an unhealthy and unstable state,—the sport of conceit and prejudice,—the victim of passion and appetite. As a legitimate result of such conditions, reason becomes dethroned,—too often, alas, never to be restored.

In the case entered “not insane” the man was found to be affected with typhoid fever. He is now nearly well.

TABLE NO. 7.—*Showing the Ages of Patients Admitted, Discharged Recovered, not Recovered, and Died during Year.*

A G E S.	ADMITTED.		DISCHARGED RECOVERED.		DISCHARGED NOT RECOVERED.		DIED.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Less than 15,	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
From 15 to 20,	11	7	3	2	8	5	—	—
20 to 30,	55	35	14	10	35	17	6	1
30 to 40,	54	45	11	13	28	22	5	6
40 to 50,	39	52	11	12	22	29	5	7
50 to 60,	21	40	4	7	12	15	4	7
60 to 70,	19	13	5	5	6	6	8	4
70 to 80,	6	6	1	—	—	2	6	4
80 to 90,	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	3
Over 90,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Unknown,	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Totals,	209	198	49	49	113	97	36	33

TABLE NO. 8.—*Showing the duration of Insanity before Admission of Patients Admitted, Discharged Recovered, not Recovered, and Died during the Year.*

DURATION OF INSANITY.	ADMITTED.		DISCHARGED RECOVERED.		DISCHARGED NOT RECOVERED.		DIED.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Insane one year or less,	106	111	37	43	55	44	17	17
More than 1 year and less than 2 years, .	8	7	1	1	4	3	2	1
More than 2 years and less than 5 years, .	28	28	2	—	14	17	8	6
More than 5 years and less than 10 years, .	15	17	3	1	7	11	2	4
More than 10 years and less than 15 years, .	6	5	—	—	3	1	3	1
More than 15 years and less than 20 years, .	6	4	—	—	4	1	1	—
More than 20 years and less than 25 years, .	3	1	—	—	2	2	—	—
More than 25 years and less than 30 years, .	2	1	—	—	2	1	—	1
Thirty years or more, .	5	5	—	1	1	2	1	1
Unknown, . . . .	30	19	6	3	21	15	2	2
Totals, . . . .	209	198	49	49	113	97	36	33

The case reported as recovered after having been insane thirty years is that of a woman who had been addicted to opium-eating during that period. At the time of her admission she was taking very large quantities of opium, which had produced very serious physical and mental derangement. She had been bed-ridden for months, and was very suicidal. After the first few days at the hospital she took no opium. When discharged she was in pretty good physical health, able to walk and to care for herself, and with her mind entirely

clear. It seemed proper that she should fairly be classed as recovered, although, of course, no one would doubt a repetition of the symptoms if she again became addicted to taking opium.

TABLE NO. 9.—*Showing the Civil Condition of Patients Admitted, Discharged Recovered, not Recovered, and Died during the Year.*

CIVIL CONDI- TION.	ADMITTED.		DISCHARGED RE- COVERED.		DISCHARGED NOT RECOVERED.		DIED.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Unmarried, .	106	67	20	16	71	38	8	5
Married, .	88	96	26	25	38	43	23	17
Widowers, .	13	—	3	—	3	—	5	—
Widows, .	—	34	—	8	—	15	—	11
Unknown, .	2	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
Totals, .	209	198	49	49	113	97	36	33



TABLE NO. 10.—*Showing the Occupation of Patients Admitted during the Year.*

MALES.		MALES.	
Agents, . . . . .	2	Machinists, . . . . .	10
Baker, . . . . .	1	Moulders, . . . . .	3
Blacksmiths, . . . . .	4	Mechanics, . . . . .	3
Butchers, . . . . .	2	Mariners, . . . . .	4
Book-keepers, . . . . .	2	Operatives in mills, . . . . .	9
Barber, . . . . .	1	Painters, . . . . .	3
Clergyman, . . . . .	1	Physicians, . . . . .	4
Carpenters, . . . . .	5	Milkman, . . . . .	1
Cabinet-makers, . . . . .	3	Polisher, . . . . .	1
Cooper, . . . . .	1	Postmaster, . . . . .	1
Clerks, . . . . .	11	Shoemakers, . . . . .	24
Curriers, . . . . .	2	Stone-cutter, . . . . .	1
Coppersmiths, . . . . .	2	Saloon keepers, . . . . .	2
Dentists, . . . . .	2	Store keepers, . . . . .	2
Engineer, . . . . .	1	Salesmen, . . . . .	3
Farmers, . . . . .	14	Silversmiths, . . . . .	2
Glass-blower, . . . . .	1	Surveyor, . . . . .	1
Grocers, . . . . .	5	Tailor, . . . . .	1
Harness-makers, . . . . .	2	Teachers, . . . . .	2
Junk dealer, . . . . .	1	Teamsters, . . . . .	4
Laborers, . . . . .	32	No occupation, . . . . .	20
Manufacturer, . . . . .	1	Unknown, . . . . .	6
Merchants, . . . . .	5		
Mason, . . . . .	1	Total, . . . . .	209

## F E M A L E S .

Agent, . . . . .	1	Seamstresses, . . . . .	8
Housekeepers, . . . . .	103	Teachers, . . . . .	2
Domestics, . . . . .	41	Type-setter, . . . . .	1
Music teacher, . . . . .	1	No occupation, . . . . .	21
Nurses, . . . . .	3		
Operatives in mills, . . . . .	16	Total, . . . . .	198
Saleswoman, . . . . .	1		

TABLE NO. 11.—*Showing the Diseases which have proved fatal during the Year.*

DISEASES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Apoplexy, . . . . .	1	2	3
Bright's disease, . . . . .	—	1	1
Cancer of liver, . . . . .	—	1	1
Congestion of lungs, . . . . .	1	1	2
Disease of the heart, . . . . .	2	1	3
Dropsy, . . . . .	—	2	2
Dysentery, . . . . .	3	—	3
Epilepsy, . . . . .	1	3	4
Exhaustion of acute mania, . . . . .	2	5	7
Exhaustion of acute mania, with dysentery, . . . . .	1	—	1
Exhaustion of chronic mania, . . . . .	2	1	3
Exhaustion of chronic mania, with dysentery, . . . . .	—	1	1
Exhaustion of chronic mania, with amputat'n, . . . . .	—	1	1
Exhaustion of chronic melancholia, . . . . .	—	1	1
Exhaustion of acute melancholia, . . . . .	1	2	3
General paralysis, . . . . .	5	—	5
General paralysis, with dysentery, . . . . .	1	—	1
Old age, . . . . .	1	2	3
Phthisis, . . . . .	1	1	2
Phlebitis, . . . . .	1	—	1
Pneumonia, . . . . .	2	—	2
Paralysis, . . . . .	8	7	15
Suicide, . . . . .	1	1	2
Septicæmia, . . . . .	1	—	1
Typhomania, . . . . .	1	—	1
Totals, . . . . .	36	33	69

The number of deaths during the year exceeds the number in any previous year, but does not constitute so large a per cent. of the average number of residents as was the case in 1870.

About one-fourth of the cases which died, were admitted during the year or near the close of the previous year, in such a condition of organic disease, that it was obvious from the first, that all we could do for them, was simply to nurse them during the few days or weeks they had to live.

One woman was moribund when admitted, and her friends who were intending to return by a railroad train which left about half an hour after their arrival, were astounded when informed of her condition and requested to remain. She lived about four and one-half hours.

Had it by any possibility happened that this patient's friends had left the city, as they intended, before it was apparent that she was so ill, and her death occurred within a few hours thereafter, it would in all probability have been a fruitless task to attempt to dissuade them from the belief that the hospital management was blameworthy.

Of those who died, sixteen were over seventy years of age, and twelve between sixty and seventy.

During August and September a number of cases of dysentery occurred, and altogether six patients died who were affected with it. Of these, one was a case of general paralysis, and two were cases of maniacal exhaustion, with dysentery. Of the remaining three, two had not the stamina to withstand an attack of any acute disease.

The case of mania, with amputation, was that of a woman who had been insane twenty-three years, and bed-ridden several years, in which the femur was found to have been fractured without any known cause. The condition of the limb became such, that upon consultation, it was deemed best to amputate, when it was shown that the fracture was originally dependent upon disease of the bone.

TABLE NO. 12.—*Showing the Admissions from each County during the Year.*

COUNTIES.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Bristol, . . . . .	2	—	2
Essex, . . . . .	29	33	62
Hampden, . . . . .	1	1	2
Middlesex, . . . . .	78	82	160
Norfolk, . . . . .	6	5	11
Suffolk, . . . . .	18	13	31
Worcester, . . . . .	75	63	138
Franklin, . . . . .	—	1	1
Totals, . . . . .	209	198	407

TABLE NO. 13.—*Showing the Whole Number of Patients during each year, the Average Number, the Number at the end of each year, the Expense of each year, the Annual Expense for each Patient, and the Expense of each Patient per week for each of the Forty-one Years the Hospital has been in operation.*

YEARS.	Whole Number.	Average Number.	Number at end of each year.	Current Expenses of each year.	Annual Expense for each Patient.	Expense per week for each Patient.
1833,	153	107	114	\$12,272 91	\$114 67	\$2 25
1834,	233	117	118	15,840 97	136 38	2 60
1835,	241	120	119	16,576 44	137 30	2 64
1836,	245	127	138	21,395 28	168 44	3 12
1837,	306	163	185	26,027 07	159 64	3 07
1838,	362	211	218	28,739 40	136 20	2 62
1839,	397	223	229	29,474 41	132 16	2 53
1840,	391	229	236	27,844 98	121 59	2 32
1841,	399	233	232	28,847 62	123 81	2 38
1842,	430	238	238	29,546 87	111 12	2 13
1843,	458	244	255	27,914 12	114 40	2 20
1844,	491	261	263	29,278 75	112 17	2 15
1845,	656	316	360	43,888 65	138 88	2 66
1846,	637	359	367	39,870 37	111 06	2 13
1847,	607	377	394	39,440 47	104 62	2 01
1848,	655	404	409	42,860 05	106 09	2 05
1849,	682	420	429	40,870 86	97 31	1 87
1850,	670	440	441	46,776 13	106 40	2 04
1851,	704	462	466	52,485 33	112 61	2 16
1852,	775	515	532	43,878 35	85 20	1 62
1853,	820	537	520	53,606 66	103 14	1 98
1854,	819	430	381	53,221 52	123 77	2 38
1855,	580	349	336	54,895 88	157 29	3 02
1856,	577	357	376	45,631 37	128 64	2 47
1857,	647	387	372	49,004 75	124 04	2 38
1858,	679	372	301	38,267 26	102 86	2 39
1859,	501	309	317	48,363 33	156 51	3 01
1860,	532	324	331	47,757 01	147 39	2 83
1861,	583	369	379	54,748 53	148 37	2 84
1862,	600	401	396	53,043 88	132 18	2 50
1863,	611	398	399	66,082 36	166 03	3 19
1864,	625	366	344	66,612 00	182 00	3 50
1865,	565	350	343	73,772 41	211 37	4 06
1866,	630	368	381	88,398 73	239 28	4 60
1867,	669	389	355	86,930 88	223 47	4 30
1868,	651	370	382	72,054 59	197 60	3 80
1869,	719	387	376	81,440 58	209 04	4 02
1870,	760	396	408	75,715 51	191 20	3 68
1871,	879	439	421	96,455 69	219 27	4 22
1872,	864	450	439	92,533 93	205 63	3 95
1873,	846	453	469	96,196 83	210 14	4 04

The foregoing table shows the expense for each patient per week to have been \$4.04, which is very near the average for the last nine years. The rate per week as given in this table differs somewhat from that given in the return to the Board of State Charities (\$4.25), on account of the different methods by which they are computed.

The Treasurer's report to the Trustees does not, in making up the current expenses, include some items furnished patients for which the hospital is to be reimbursed, neither does it include increase or decrease in personal property or "funds." Indeed, it hardly seems proper to include increase of "funds" from legacies, which *are not* applied to the ordinary expenses of the institution in estimating the cost of carrying on the hospital. If, for instance, the hospital should be so fortunate as to receive a legacy of one hundred thousand dollars, it would appear, by this mode of computation, that it *cost nothing* to carry on the hospital during the year in which the gift was received.

We have, however, in this table a comparative exhibit of the financial condition of the hospital during a series of years, while the form adopted by the Board of State Charities is convenient for comparing the results at the different institutions.

Since the last annual report was submitted, the plans for the new hospital buildings have been approved by the Governor and Council, as required by the Resolves of 1872.

The action of the legislature authorizing the erection of the new hospital buildings, limited the number of inmates, for which accommodation was to be provided to four hundred. There are, however, nearly five hundred now in the hospital, and the pressure upon us for an increase of that number is very great. Even the additional accommodations soon to be provided in other parts of the State will be inadequate to the demands that will have arisen before they are completed. In view of these considerations, the plans as approved by the Governor and Council were so arranged as to admit of extensions, that will give, altogether, accommodations for five hundred inmates; the whole to constitute an harmonious and complete scheme of classification. It is respectfully suggested

that it will be expedient to ask the legislature to confer upon the Trustees the requisite authority to carry out the design.

It is gratifying to know that the plans for the new buildings have received the endorsement of some or the most experienced superintendents of institutions for the insane in the country.

The selection of the particular location or site upon which the new edifice should be erected was a somewhat difficult problem, and received very careful attention. The advice of several gentlemen of experience in such matters was asked, and the conclusion which they reached was unanimous. Proposals for the grading, excavations, and foundations, were received, and the contract for the same completed in May, at advantageous prices. The work has been prosecuted with a reasonable degree of vigor, and nearly one-fourth of the foundation will have been laid before the advent of frost, and work will be resumed early in the spring.

Stone of a quality suitable for foundations, is found on the hospital property near the site of the buildings, and a quarry has been opened. The use of this stone will materially lessen the cost of the work.

To the many kind friends who have contributed to the pleasure of our unfortunate inmates, by presents of flowers, plants, books, papers, etc., and to those who have given dramatic entertainments, readings, concerts, exhibitions, etc., we owe a debt of gratitude. Not only do such entertainments afford amusement, but they exert a beneficial and often curative influence by affording subjects for thought and conversation, and helping to break the monotony of hospital life. The providing such diversions is a necessity in any well ordered hospital for the insane, and all assistance in the work is thankfully received and thoroughly appreciated.

We are also greatly indebted to the several clergymen of the city, who have, during the past year, kindly consented to alternately conduct religious services on the Sabbath, and also to the choir who assist so acceptably.

This arrangement has given very great satisfaction, and we hope to be able to continue it.

To each and all connected with the hospital, officers or

employés, who have conscientiously and earnestly endeavored to aid in carrying on the work, I beg to express my acknowledgment of their labors.

Allow me, gentlemen, in closing, to return my sincere thanks for the kindness and consideration shown me, and for the deep interest and hearty coöperation you have taken in the daily labors of the hospital and in the endeavors to make it worthy the confidence of its patrons.

B. D. EASTMAN,  
*Superintendent.*

WORCESTER LUNATIC HOSPITAL, WORCESTER, MASS., October 15, 1873.

APR 25 '39 W.P.A.





